

Jamesville Daily Gazette.

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Operations of the Army in Georgia.
We devote a large portion of our space to-day to a graphic description by a correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, of the operations of Sherman's army during the passage of the Chattahoochee, and after it had crossed that stream. It will be read with absorbing interest.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1864.
Ellis's Gazette.—There has been much speculation, and many conflicting statements in regard to the numerical strength of the force that recently invaded Maryland at Antietam the Capital. From the best information furnished, the force that entered Maryland was not far from 40,000. Probably not over one half of that number moved down on Washington, while the other half were collecting together their stolen plunder and hurrying it across the river as rapidly as possible. Of the estimated force of 20,000 which laid siege to this city, about 10,000, or three-fourths, with nearly all their cannon, remained over the H. and N. and near the farm of F. P. Blair, son, out of sight and range of the guns of Fort Stevens, while about 4000 took a position as stated in my last letter, within six or eight hundred yards of the Fort, and maintained it for two days. If they made the attack on day earlier, as they first contemplated, the result might have been different. On Sunday the city would have been an easy prey to the enemy. On Monday about the same hour, they took possession of my house, and opened fire upon the Fort. The veteran 6th corps were disembarking at the Sixth street wharf, and an hour afterwards they were in position to repel any attempt the enemy might make to enter the city. During the day, portions of the 10th and 9th corps arrived, and before sundown, there were not less than 50,000 veteran troops within the fortifications of the city. Before retiring, the enemy no doubt had learned he had let slip the golden opportunity, and the strength of our works, and the numbers that were present to defend them, a laudible him that the sooner he recrossed the Potomac, the better. Since their departure, our troops have overruken them, and in several skirmishes and pitched battles, have succeeded in recapturing and causing them to destroy nearly all the spoils and plunder they had stolen, and very materially reducing their numbers, in killed, captured, stragglers and deserters. Like all other raids northward, this has proved to them a disastrous failure. A great scare was produced yesterday in this city, and on the line of the Potomac, by the report that the rebels were recrossing the Potomac in strong force. The number was 75,000 or 80,000. The farmers became panic-stricken, and hurried their stock and valuables into the city, when it turned out to be the other way returning from their pursuit of the fleeing rebels.

Soon after the recent invasion, the War Department issued an order, which was secured by all the heads of departments in the city, requiring every able-bodied clerk or employee of the government, regardless of age or position, to be armed and equipped, and to drill from three till four o'clock each day. So we are all soldiers now. Several who could not see by what authority civilians were required to do military duty, and stood aloof on their rights, were summarily notified, that their services were no longer required by the government. By this arrangement, the city has a well-drilled, disciplined, standing army for emergencies like that just past, if not less than 8,000 or 10,000, who, in the trenches and fortifications, will do nearly as good service as veterans. Among these clerks and employees, nearly one-fourth are practical soldiers, privates and officers, having been in the service more or less, which will render this corps as efficient at least as the same number of hundred days' men.

The second Auditor's Office, to which the sub-commissioner is attached, turns out two full companies of 110 each. We select our officers from our own number, and have no difficulty in finding competent and efficient military men who have seen service, to fill all positions. The company to which I belong, is commanded by L. B. Morse of Wisconsin, formerly a Lieut. in one of the Wisconsin regiments. We are armed with the Springfield and improved Austrian rifle, and when on drill, the entire corps makes quite a formidable appearance. If Jeff Davis knew what preparations we were making to receive him he would hardly venture another raid in this direction.

I have removed the remainder of my personal effects into town, and have furnished a room with the broken and war-beaten furniture that escaped the shot and shell of our fort and the vandal hands of our enemies. It is battered and scarred, not a piece having escaped the destructive lead. But every year, I prize more highly than smooth surface and varnish. I have also a rebel coat, a regular "grey," one that "Johnny" left in my room in exchange for a better one of mine. In one of the rebel rifle pits near my house, I picked up a hat, with four bullet holes through it, and to the old lining stuck, and is still sticking a piece of "confederate" skull about two inches square, which I suppose, was left in exchange for the coats, pants, shirts, hats, boots &c., they stole from me. I am satisfied with the exchange, and wish I had the wherewith to make a hundred thousand such.

The Richmond and Niagara Falls Peace

Conferences, are topics of considerable interest just now. The impression generally prevails, that the whole thing, especially that of Jewett, Sanders & Co. the Falls was started for the purpose of making a little capital for the Chicago Convention. As usual, they have found Uncle Abe's gun of too large calibre and too long range, to succeed in their attempt. His "To whom it may concern" has effectively squelched the brilliant fires of peace which they are imagining on saw burning in the breasts of the loyal North. No honorable or patriotic man can object to his terms and conditions, while all can see that anything less, would be dishonorable to us as a people. Respectfully, B. S.

Another Draft Decision.

The following question has been put to Provost Marshal General Fry: "Is a representative recruit (who is an alien, or a citizen not liable to draft) entitled to the full Government bounty? and can he be credited to any ward or township he may elect? Or must he be credited to the ward or township where the man is enrolled for whom he is a substitute?"

To this the following answer was returned: "An alien 'representative recruit' is entitled to all Government bounties, the same as any other recruit. He cannot be credited to any ward or township he may elect. He must be credited to the ward or township where the man is enrolled for whom he is a substitute."

P. S.—Since clipping the above from the Chicago Journal we have seen Capt. Putnam, who says the statement is right wrong.

The Work Begun.—The work of procuring substitutes has already been commenced by our citizens. A gentleman informs us that he had sent one forward today, paying him a bounty of \$200.

The Bounty Tax Vote.—At noon today, there had been 420 ballots cast on the tax bounty question. The vote was considerably increased this afternoon, and it is altogether probable that the majority in favor of taxation will be quite large.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—A small red cow about four years old, having a star in her forehead. Any information leading to her recovery will be satisfactorily rewarded. W. B. Strono, 836 1/2 2nd St. W.

Most Honorable.—A young man not over burdened with this world's goods, we presume, who is employed in a store not a thousand miles from Smith & Bostwick's, has procured and sent to camp a substitute. It is an example worthy of imitation, especially by men who have abundant means to do it.

A "Strike."—The newspapers of Detroit had a "strike" the other day because publishers charged them three cents a copy instead of 2 1/2, for their papers. After holding out a few hours and finding the publishers were likely to concede nothing they yielded their point and went back to their labors, having injured no one but themselves.

A Lucky State.—The situation of Kentucky under the new call for half a million of troops is certainly to be envied. The quota of that state will be about 24,000, which is about equal to the number of able bodied male negroes in the state, and as it is expected that all the darkies will either run away from their masters and enlist, or go with their masters' consent, the white population will escape the draft, and at the same time get rid of their negroes.

A Private Letter.—written by Major J. A. M. McPherson, gives interesting particulars of the death of General James S. Wadsworth. The General received his wound on a cross road known as the "Brook Road," near Annandale, Virginia. It was discovered by a rebel captain from Georgia, who placed in his hand a paper giving his name and rank. He was conveyed afterwards to the "Reserve Hospital," a cluster of tents two miles up the Orange road. Here he was recognized by Patrick McCracken, once a prisoner in the Old Capitol, whom he had befriended. McCracken hastened down about four miles and procured delicacies for him. All this time General Wadsworth lay on a stretcher unconscious, holding the paper and seemingly uneasy whenever it was taken from him. He seemed to know the importance of preserving it. This was Sunday. The next morning McCracken found him dead, and procuring a coffin, Doctor O'Donnell, surgeon of the Second Pennsylvania reserve corps expressed the belief that General Wadsworth might have been saved if he had had proper medical treatment at once. The bullet struck the top of his skull, but passed on, crushing the skull down upon the brain.

A New Muschafsen.—The Canadian manufacturers of rebel sensation reports about their Richmond co-laborers all hollow. An extra was issued in Galesburg, C. W., a few days since, announcing that "Gen. Ewell was outside of Washington with 50,000 men," that he had demanded its unconditional surrender within two hours," that Gov. Seymour had "left New York for Washington with the city Guard, 90,000 men," that "Lincoln was in Springfield, Ill., and that 'gold was 375 to 380.'" As if this was not enough, a second extra was issued, announcing that Baltimore was captured, churches were closed in Buffalo the rebels had invested Washington, and gold was 390. The Baron Muschafsen, "still lives."

In all parts of the state of Mine have plentiful and the quality excellent.

ENROLLMENT LIST.
THE SUB-SCRIPT, TOWN OF JANESVILLE, COUNTY OF ROCK.

A. J. George, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 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NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
W. W. FELD. — **H. L. BLOOD.**

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st—**GEORGE C. NORTHRUP.**
2nd—**JONATHAN BOWMAN.**
3rd—**ALLEN WARDEN.**
4th—**HARVEY J. TURNER.**
5th—**W. J. BELTZ.**
6th—**A. S. MULL.**

THE ARMY IN GEORGIA.

BATTLE OF PEACH TREE CREEK.

THOMAS, HOOKER, HOWARD, PALMER.

ASSAULT ON OUR RIGHT CENTRE.

The Enemy Everywhere Repulsed.

Our Loss 2,500—Rebel Loss 6,500.

(Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.)

ATLANTA, Ga., July 22.

It is in a spirit of exultation I have rarely experienced, that I date this letter from the famous "Gate City" of the South. I left the battlefield at 7 o'clock this morning, and had at that time the most reliable intelligence that the advance of our army had entered Atlanta five hours before. Nay from the summit of Signal Hill along the line of the Western and Atlanta railroad, the hill which rises above Union's station, I saw the national colors floating over the buildings. Even then, however, a conflict seemed to be going on in the immediate vicinity of the place. All the spectators considered this a struggle between our advance and the retreating rebel rear guard, which might or might not, as the rebels thought, bring on another general battle. At 2:30 P. M., of the 22d, I left Marietta, then on the railroad terminus. Some hours before that time dispatches had been received from Gen. Thomas, confirming the news of our occupation of the city. But we did not seem to be in full possession of all parts of it; the sound of conflict continued to roll suitably over the hills, and I am inclined to think that we are again fighting on an extensive scale. I venture the prediction, however, that before the close of the coming week Atlanta will be wholly ours, and the rebel army either broken to pieces, or engaged in rapid retreat.

In my telegram from Nashville, I gave you the general features of the battle, and it is now only remains to particularize somewhat, and endeavor to assign to each portion of the troops engaged the credit which each so well deserves.

THE SITUATION.

I think a few more words will make the situation clear, even to such of your readers as have not had the opportunity of consulting a good map of Georgia, since the opening of the campaign.

Seven miles from the Chattahoochee, in a straight line, (nearly eight by rail,) lies the city of Atlanta. This distance is of course measured from the railroad bridge. The river runs generally southwest. Our army was a tramping along the line of the Atlanta and Western Railroad, in a south-east direction. A little north of east from the city, fifteen miles in a straight line, is Stone Mountain, near the base of which rises a stream called Peach Tree Creek, deep and difficult to cross. The general direction of this creek is west, it entering the Chattahoochee just above the railroad bridge. The creek flows nearly a right angle with the river, and within that angle lies Atlanta. The city then was defended by the Chattahoochee on the west and by Peach Tree Creek on the north. This peculiar configuration of the stream was taken advantage of by the rebel leaders, and when they fell back from the Chattahoochee, they arranged their line along the two sides of this angle. The apex of the angle is at the railroad bridge. From that point the rebel lines ran out west along the Atlanta side of the river, and directly east and west along Peach Tree Creek.

WHAT WAS TO BE DONE?

The problem now presented to our commanders was this: Ought they to force its passage across the river, in the face of the enemy, at some point or points south of the railroad bridge, and advance upon Atlanta from the west and south—upon which sides, the river being crossed, it was comparatively defenseless; or should they cross their troops over the river north of the bridge, where they were likely to meet with little or no opposition, and thence march upon the rebel defenses south of Peach Tree Creek? Taking the first course was to perform what is always considered one of the most difficult achievements in warfare, namely, to cross a great river in the face of a foe. The second course involved another exceedingly dangerous undertaking—the fighting of a great battle with a river just in the rear. It was finally concluded, however, to risk the second alternative—a conclusion which reflects great honor upon our generalship, and was fully justified by two considerations: First, our superiority in numbers over the enemy made the danger of fighting with the river in our rear, much less than ordinarily, under similar circumstances; and second, a glance at the map will show that by crossing the Chattahoochee south of the railroad bridge, we exposed our line of communications; whereas, by crossing north of it we kept this line completely covered.

THE RIVER CROSSED—CROSSING OF PEACH TREE CREEK.

With the details of the crossing you are already familiar. The last of the army, except such portions as were destined to hold our line of communications, went over early on the morning of the 13th of July. It was a very wise arrangement to throw the left wing over first; because the lighter up the river the crossing was effected, the less liable the troops were to any formidable attack from the enemy; and it was a matter of the first importance to have a strong force on the other side, to assist, if necessary, the right wing, which was compelled to cross much nearer the rebel, and near the great angle in their lines which I have already described. Besides, we were obliged to face the right, in order to march upward upon the rebel works along Peach Tree Creek, the left wing would be compelled to march much further than the right, and this was an additional reason for its being first thrown across. Operations actually took place in accordance with this theory.

Before any portion of the Army of the Cumberland (except Howard's corps) had reached the southeast side of the Chata-

hochee, McPherson's army, a material advance, moving in a direct line along a road which runs from Marietta direct to Stone Mountain, over a branch of Peach Tree Creek, named Nancy Creek, through the small village of Cross Keys, and forward so as to threaten seriously the line of the Georgia (or Augusta) Railroad. Schofield, next to McPherson's troops on the right, and Howard on Schofield's right, made corresponding movements. By 10 A. M. on the 19th, Hooker and Palmer being then over, all portions of the line advanced almost everywhere encountering the enemy's skirmishers, (principally dismounted cavalry,) and everywhere driving them back. Portions of Stanley's and Wood's divisions very handsomely distinguished themselves during this movement, and by the night of the 19th nearly the whole army had crossed to the south side of Peach Tree Creek. On the right, the brigade recently commanded by the noble Col. Daniel McCook (now under the leadership of Col. Dillworth of the 55th Illinois) met with determined resistance as it passed over late in the afternoon, and lost nearly two hundred and fifty of its number, killed, wounded and captured, inspired, however, by the gallant spirit of its recent leader, it maintained its ground until Col. John G. Mitchell's brigade had come up to its support, when it drove the rebels from its front, and immediately threw up fortifications. The men of Kneller's brigade (Stanley's division, Howard's corps), swam the stream under a fire of artillery, and captured near fifty prisoners on the south side. Logan's corps, the 15th, moved over to the left of the Army of the Tennessee, and advancing with rapidity and energy, its left flank well covered by Garard's cavalry division, it struck the Augusta road about two and a half miles west of Stone Mountain, and immediately commenced tearing up the track. This brilliant achievement, in connection with McPherson's remarkable and daring raid, upon the Atlanta and West Point (Mobile) road, must have greatly alarmed the enemy, and probably determined him to make, the next day, a desperate effort to drive us back.

THE ARMY IN LINE OF BATTLE.

On Wednesday morning, then, beheld our entire army, south of Peach Tree Creek, on a line running nearly east and west and confronting the rebel battalions who occupied strong works just before them. Day had scarcely dawned when the left wing of the army was in motion. The 17th corps, (Blair's) passed to the extreme left, while the 15th (Logan's) marched westward along the Augusta Railroad, tearing up the track as it went, until it reached Decatur, eight miles toward Atlanta, connecting with General Dodge's division of McPherson's army, on the left. Howard, marching by the left flank, formed a junction with Schofield, and Hooker, marching by the right flank, filled up the interval between Howard and Palmer.

By noon of the 20th, the whole army was in line of battle nearly in the following order:

ADVANCE OF THE LEFT WING.

During the afternoon of the 20th, the whole left wing of the army advanced, leaving the enemy in a series of sharp and brilliant skirmishes, which, between small armies would be a battle. It was in one of these that Gen. Graham commanding the right division of the 17th corps, received a severe if not dangerous wound. By nightfall our extreme left had advanced nearly ten miles south of the Augusta railroad, and re-took at a point which was a little south of east from Atlanta.

THE GAP IN OUR LINES.

The line which I spoke of as existing at noon on Wednesday, was not everywhere complete. A line of skirmishers (the 12th Ohio, Co. Banning) connected General Palmer's right with the rebel line, and only a strong line of skirmishers connected the left of General Newton's division with the remainder of the 4th Corps—a gap of nearly two miles being thus held. The situation was a dangerous one, and Gen. Thomas with his accustomed wisdom and promptness, immediately commenced a series of movements for the purpose of closing it. Subsequent events and the statements of rebel prisoners, revealed the fact that the enemy were aware of the existence of this gap; were actually waiting for it when they made their furious assault upon us in the evening, and most providentially failed to find it.

NATURE OF THE GROUND.

Shortly after leaving the south bank of Peach Tree Creek, the ground begins to rise. A prodigious stretch of high ground extends thus all along the creek to the river, forming a ridge, and with deep ravines in Howard's front; a sort of broken table top, in Hooker's, and rising into two or three considerable hills in Palmer's. On this range of heights, but at a considerable distance from the northern edge, was the enemy's principal line of works. The ground in front of Howard was densely wooded, as was mostly that in front of Palmer; but on a great part of Hooker's front, after ascending to the table land, was a considerable space of open fields, on the other side of which, in the direction of Atlanta, were heavy woods. Behind all three of these corps ran Peach Tree Creek, through open ground, with high ground (also open) still further back, and furnishing splendid positions for our batteries, of which the experienced and able artillerymen on Davis, Baird, Johnston, Hooker, Newton and Howard's staffs did not fail to avail themselves.

It was shortly after 12 noon, when in accordance with General Thomas' design of closing up the gap I have spoken of, General Newton's division prepared to advance from the bank of the creek in order to relieve Logan's brigade of Wood's division, (which had been thrown over previously,) and allow it to move off to the left, as well as to take up a position which, by materially shortening our line, would tend still further to close up the interval between Newton and Wood.

A strong skirmish line was sent out to feel for the enemy who had rifle pits in advance of their principal works. Colonel Barrett, 4th Illinois, was put in command of the skirmishers, who comprised six regiments, four from Brig. Gen. Kimball's brigade, and two from Colonel Blake's. The latter officer is at present in command of General Wagner's brigade. The whole line advanced with rapidity and enthusiasm, drove the rebels from their rifle pits, and captured several, with the loss of only two men. This brought them within three hundred and fifty feet of the main rebel works.

Our line of battle quickly followed up this advance, and Kimball and Blake immediately took up a position at the ridge. The men had merely halted, as they were their brigade commander's, and for the purpose of eating their humble dinner, and expected to move on immediately after swallowing the same. But the old war-horse, "Nat Kimball," as his men familiarly call him, was not to be caught napping; and before his soldiers had bro-

ken a piece of hard "tack or drank a drop of coffee, he ordered them to commence constructing a line of barricades. No order is more cheerfully obeyed by our soldiers when in presence of the enemy, than the desperate onsets of the rebel legions, which they manifested at the beginning of the war. In a majority of cases they are ready to construct barricades without any command from their officers. In the present instance, although many of them thought the labor would be thrown away, they acted with alacrity upon the first word, or rather hint from Gen. Kimball; and as the event subsequently proved, saved thereby hundreds of their own lives, and perhaps prevented the rout of their division. Colonel Blake, never slow to follow any good example, did not hesitate an instant in this case; and the clatter of logs and rails thrown together, with the ringing of picks, spades and shovels, resounded all along his front.

The enemy made repeated efforts from noon to half-past two, to ascertain the position of our forces; and there was heavy skirmishing along Wood and Stanley's fronts, as well as along the skirmish line, which, stretching across the great gap, connected the left of Newton with the right of Wood. Then there was a temporary lull along the whole line.

THE BATTLE—NEWTON.

It was about half past three when the enemy's skirmishers, advancing as if to reconnoiter, gave notice that something was pending. Our line had halted longer than was expected, and was just upon the point of resuming the advance, when this appearance of the rebels determined Newton to remain behind his hastily constructed works on the hill, and Hooker to march his troops at once from the low ground in front of him, so that he might connect with Newton's right. The order to advance was scarcely given, when from the high ground north of the stream, all Hooker's batteries, and part of Howard's broke forth in a simultaneous peal of thunder. The rebel legions pouring forth from the woods beyond the open fields at the top of the ridge, and pressing forward, rank behind rank, in startling and magnificent array, seemed resolved to crush at one blow whatever might oppose them. This spectacle the artillerymen upon the elevated ground, north of the creek, could plainly see, but the infantry, climbing up the hill, on the south, could not. A moment later, and a savage yell upon the left, followed by the clang and clatter of ten thousand muskets, announced that Newton's division had been assailed by the foe. On Newton's front the enemy did not wait to push forward a skirmish line, but charged at once in lines of battle, two and three deep. Our skirmishers in advance of our hastily constructed works, were driven in with the velocity of a whirlwind, and as they rushed back in disorder, some near throwing into confusion the extreme right of Newton, and for a moment caused it to give way.

GEARY.

Meantime, Brig. Gen. Geary's division of Hooker's corps, which was considerably in advance of both Williams' division on the right and Ward's (Butterfield's) on the left, was struck by the rushing storm, and temporarily shattered. Both his right and his centre brigades were pushed from their positions, after a short and desperate resistance, and hurried down the hill nearly to the banks of the creek. Gen. Ward's division was still advancing up the hill side, when the wary old Kentuckian who at present leads it, saw, as he then reported, both Geary on his right and Newton on his left overtaken. He was about to detach three or four regiments to their assistance, when, to his astonishment, Newton's line became firm as a rock, and without another sign of wavering, continued to pour into the rebel host a steady, uninterrupted, and deadly fire. Even the stragglers from his skirmish line were rallied and did excellent service in a manner I shall mention presently. At the same time Geary's disordered regiment reformed even under a withering fire from the enemy, while a couple of his batteries, directing their pieces full at the right flank of the lines which had driven us back, tore them in pieces with a tornado of shot and shell. The attention in our lines produced by the giving way of Geary's two brigades, became a pit of death into which hundreds of maddened rebels plunged, only to die or to fall bleeding upon the sod. Not another inch did Geary retire, but he began slowly to advance, until, when the fight closed, he occupied exactly the same ground as when it began.

WARD.

It was just as Gen. Ward became convinced all was going well with Newton and Geary, that his own line reached the edge of the kind of table land I have described, only to find itself confronted, at a distance of thirty paces, by the flower of the rebel army! The fearful tumult that at once burst forth was such that no man could tell which portion of it was the roar of musketry, and which the fire, indignant, defiant yell that each host hurled at the other. Both were surprised. Our men scarcely knew that the enemy had emerged from the opposite woods, when they found themselves full in their presence. The rebels disappointed of their long-looked-for gap, but found instead a line of battle and a sheet of vindictive fire! Both lines instantly charged forward, pouring the leaden hail full into each other's bosoms. They stood in some places but fifteen feet apart, and still hurled death in each other's faces. They charged again and the men intermingled and fought hand to hand! In places the lines crossed each other, and then wheeled around only to renew the combat! The rebels facing Atlanta, the soldiers of the Union, Peach Tree Creek!

WILLIAMS.

When the storm broke upon Geary, Gen. Williams' division had a grand up on the extreme right of Hooker's corps, almost as far as Geary himself. The gallant old veteran was struggling through a dense forest, and striving to form connection with Geary on his left, when suddenly the woods in front of him were filled with fierce yells and spurts of fire and whizzing missiles, as if each tree had held a spite pole and in its breast, with the first wind of coming strife had started into hideous life.

But neither Williams nor his division are made of the material which burns easily to quail. The savage yells of the demons of slavery were answered by the loud shouts of freemen battling for their country and their God. A bristling line of steel, glittering with fire, everywhere met and checked the rebel advance. A few rude and unfinished bulwarks of rails, thrown together by the men when they had halted, furnished but little protection from the pitiless showers of bullets flung from the marksmen of the enemy; but, in spite of rebel daring, energy and hate, Williams would not yield a foot of ground!

SPECIAL SERVICE.

Let us now take a rapid survey of the contest from left to right, remembering that although the war of rebel assault may be represented generally as rolling in this direction, it finally involved our whole line, from Newton's left to Col. Aunson G. McCook's right, so that most of the events

which we shall be compelled to mention in succession, really occurred simultaneously.

BRADLEY.

Colonel Bradley's brigade of Newton's division, (to the command of which he succeeded after the death of the noble Harker,) was formed in columns of regiments along the road leading from Buckhead to Atlanta, when the fight commenced. Immediately after the rebel assault began upon Newton's front, the 64th Ohio and 42d Illinois were sent to support Colonel Blake, while the 27th Illinois was dispatched to the assistance of General Kimball. The remainder of the brigade was at first also intended to go to the support of Blake; but its destination was changed, and it was formed in order of battle along the Atlanta road, where it assisted in repelling and capturing a column of the enemy which had forced its way past Blake's left flank and actually gained our rear.

GENERAL THOMAS PERSONALLY ENGAGED.

This incident deserves to be further noticed. So intense was the interest amongst our men to repel the rebels in their immediate front, that they did not perceive a small column had passed around entirely to the left of Blake, and penetrated the right of that long line of skirmishers which I have described as alone holding the huge gap between Newton and Wood, until they heard the noise of conflict immediately in their rear. The rebels had reached the Buckhead and Atlanta road. But there was one man near by who saw these rebels and marked them. General Thomas was overlooking the progress of the fight in the rear of Newton. The moment he perceived the body of rebels I have mentioned, he hastily got together a force consisting of the pioneers of Kimball's brigade, some of the struggling skirmishers who had fled before the first rebel onset, and a couple of pieces of artillery. Taking immediate personal command of this novel battalion, he assailed the astonished rebels, and killed and captured the whole body. He may perform great achievements in future, as he has in the past, but I venture to predict that he will think of this little affair as of any military event of his life.

BLAKE AND KIMBALL.

The 57th Indiana and 100th Illinois, of Col. Blake's brigade, which were advanced in the first place as skirmishers, were separated for some time from the remainder of the brigade by the rebel column above mentioned.

The right of Colonel Blake's brigade rested on the Atlanta road, the left of Gen. Kimball's upon the same. Four guns of Goodspeed's Ohio battery, under command of Lieutenant Scovill, were placed upon the Atlanta road, just in rear of these two brigades, and during the whole time the fight lasted did terrible execution upon the enemy. Once the rebels came up a ravine just to the left of the road, in close column, with a Brigadier-General Stephens at their head, determined if possible to capture these four pieces; but Kimball's left regiment, 74th Illinois, on the right of the road, and Blake's right regiment, the 88th Illinois, on the left of the road, poured into the column so terrible a direct and cross fire, that it recoiled, staggered and broke in confusion, leaving its leader dead upon the field.

WOOD.

The brigade which formed the left of Gen. Ward's division is commanded by Col. Jas. Wood of the 136th New York. But two of its regiments were in front line when the conflict commenced, the 25th Wisconsin and the 20th Connecticut. The 56th Ohio afterward took part in the fighting, as did the 73d, which relieved the 25th Wisconsin, and the 136th New York, which relieved the 20th Connecticut. The troops immediately opposed to Col. Wood were a Mississippi brigade under command of a "Brigadier-General" Featherston, who was killed early in the fight. Col. Wood did all that was required of him, as might be expected from so excellent a commander.

COBURN.

The center of Gen. Ward's division was held by Col. Coburn's brigade. Coburn is the faithful and intelligent Colonel of the 33d Indiana, a regiment which, although it was very unfortunate some time ago, has more than once redeemed its reputation. The 22d Wisconsin, Lieutenant-Colonel Bloodgood, was deployed as skirmishers in front of this brigade, in the beginning of the fight, and contended there a long time with obstinacy and skill. It was part of Col. Coburn's brigade which, in the terrible shock along the front of Ward's division, exchanged places with a part of the rebel line and wheeled about to renew the fight with them.

HARRISON.

The next brigade, going toward the left, was Gen. Ward's (at present commanded by a very useful young officer, Col. Harrison, of the 70th Indiana). It did its full share of this glorious day's work. When the great charge of the rebels and the counter-charge by our men were made, the 129th Illinois engaged the enemy in a hand-to-hand conflict, in which officers as well as men mingled indiscriminately. Lieut. Col. Flynn and a rebel Colonel, each with a gun in his hands, fought each other for a considerable time, each dodging around a bush repeatedly, so as to give or avoid a shot.

GEARY'S BRIGADES.

I cannot speak particularly of the brigades in General Geary's division, because I could not note every portion of the line; but Col. Candy's brigade, which contains such regiments as the 68th, and the remaining fragments of the 5th and 7th Ohio, could not fail to do well, while the two which temporarily gave way before the first rebel shock of the enemy's overwhelming numbers, only distinguished themselves the more by rallying afterward and utterly repulsing the victors.

ROBINSON, KNIFE, RUGER.

Gen. Williams' left brigade was commanded by the well known Col. Robinson, (82d Ohio) whose name has figured in more than one bloody fight. Gen. Knipe's brigade was on the left of Robinson's, and the two sustained, for three long hours, an assault which, more than anything I have seen, reminded me of the devilish pertinacity with which the rebels assailed our center during the second day's fight at Chancellorsville. How well the gallant Col. McGarry and his little band of heroes (8th Ohio) strove against the torrent of rebel wrath, is shown by their fearful casualty list.

Of Gen. Ruger's brigade, only the 150th New York, and 27th Indiana were engaged; but the distinguished and able commander of the latter, Col. Colgrove, was dangerously wounded.

McCOOK.

It gives me real pleasure to be able to mention here a young Buckeye Colonel, Aunson G. McCook, 2d Ohio, and feel that I can assign him a place with the best and bravest who on that day bent back the legions of treason and anarchy. His brigade, consisting of old regiments, each of which has a historical name, was until recently under command of Brigadier-General Carlin. The latter being on leave of absence, Col. McCook assumed command by right of seniority. On him was devolved the duty of clipping the left wing of the rebel host which poured upon us. He was on the extreme left of Palmer's corps,

and was the left brigade of General Johnson's division. It was formed into two lines, the first commanded by Col. Taylor, of the 15th Kentucky; the second by Col. Hubbard, 21st Wisconsin. The brigade advanced to the top of the ridge in front, to keep in line with Gen. Hooker, and had time to throw up some slight works before it was assailed. This remark applies to the first line only—the second had no works.

The 164th Illinois, on the left of the first line, was somewhat in advance of the other regiments, in consequence of the peculiar nature of the ground; and was therefore the first struck, when the rebels came thundering upon us. A brave stand was made, and then the right of the regiment began to crumble away. Col. McCook, while feeling deeply the responsibility resting upon his shoulders, remained cool and self-possessed as a veteran. He knew how terrible the result might be if this portion of our line was broken. Yet the rebel legions had advanced entirely up to our rifle works, and a rebel color bearer stuck his detested flag into one of the logs composing them. He almost instantly paid for his audacity with his life, being both shot and bayoneted where he stood. While the rebels were pressing on with exultant shouts after the retiring 164th, the 15th Kentucky, 42d and 88th Indiana, which were in line further back than the 164th, were shifted round in such a way that they were enabled to pour in to the advancing enemy a destructive flank and cross fire, which at once chilled his ardor, and sent him to the right about. Again they essayed to charge; but by this time the gallant Colonel Hubbard had placed the second line in such positions that it could assist materially in the conflict, and again the rebel line was rolled back. Thus gloriously did Colonel McCook inaugurate his new command, and showed himself a worthy namesake of him whose blood bathed the soil of Alabama, and of him who gave his life for freedom at Kenesaw.

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY.

All along the portion of our line which we have just reviewed, the noise of battle continued to resound. At every point the rebel battalions, endeavoring to break through our lines, and to have charged at least three times, and driven their dead and mangled bodies. Against our single unprotected line on Hooker's front, they hurled repeatedly two and three; and although our loss was here most terrible, yet that of the rebels so far exceeded it as to be almost unexampled in the history of warfare. By nightfall the charging squadrons had been everywhere repulsed, and driven in confusion and dismay back to their barricades. When this glorious consummation became fully evident, there rose all along our battle-begrimed ranks, so loud, so strong, so exultant, so terrible a cheer, that it must have paled the cheeks of guilty traitors even in the streets and houses of Atlanta.

HOOKER.

The country owes a debt of gratitude to General Hooker, which it can never repay. He was every where in the hottest of the battle, always hailed by enthusiastic cheers, and by the very magnetism of his personal presence infusing such a spirit into his soldiers, that had they been confronted even by ten times their number, they would not have known how to fly. Without disparagement to any other portion of our glorious army, I but repeat what I heard the commanding General of another corps say, when I remark that it is doubtful whether any other body of troops in the United States service, than that led by General Hooker, could have sustained such an onset in an open field.

PALMER.

Major General Palmer is another of our leaders, whose prudence and foresight did much to avert disaster this day, and enable us to win victory. He seemed to have an instinctive perception of the impending attack, and at midnight of the 19th, sent word to all his division commanders, to strengthen their works. Had this not been done, the storm would probably have burst on him instead of Hooker. As it was, it touched only his extreme left, which was the result we have already seen. I was overcome with emotion when I saw him, late in the evening of the 20th, standing near a ridge swept by rebel cannon, surrounded by Von Schrader, McClurg, Shaw and one or two other members of his excellent staff, and rejoicing with almost boyish exultation at the result of the battle, which his own wise precaution had contributed so materially to bring about.

JOHNSON.

Gen. Johnson throughout the day exhibited that cool fidelity to his work, and that careful discharge of all the duties incumbent upon a General of division, which mark him as one of the safest and trustiest leaders of the Union army.

LOSSES.

Our losses in this fearful conflict, including every part of the line, will amount to about 2,500 men, of whom very nearly 2,000 fell in the fierce struggle on the center. I cannot, with the authorities now before me, place the rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, at less than 6,500 men.

REMARKS.

Several points are worthy of notice in this battle, which I shall only briefly mention. The rebels were aware of the existence of the great gap in our lines, and had they struck it, the consequences might have been very disastrous. As it was, they were utterly surprised at meeting Hooker where they did.

AT LEAST ONE-HALF THE REBEL ARMY WAS ENGAGED, PRISONERS BEING TAKEN FROM ALL THREE OF THE CORPS.

The fight was a most dismal inauguration of Hood's new command. On this great change in the leadership of the hostile army, the copious extracts from rebel papers, which accompany this letter, throw considerable light.

EVENTS OF THURSDAY.

There was a considerable skirmishing on Thursday. Johnson and Baird advanced driving the rebels from all their main works, and losing in the operation about one hundred men. But there was no general engagement, and no 4,000 prisoners taken, as an Associated Press dispatch has it.

FRIDAY.

On Friday morning began a battle in the very suburbs of Atlanta. I heard the noise of cannon as I rode toward Marietta, and saw from the top of Signal Hill, the heavy cloud of smoke which covered the combatants. It was in this fight that Gen. R. B. McPherson was killed, but I know no further particulars. Of this I feel certain, however, that within eight days from the time I write, Atlanta will be altogether ours.

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Unknown—8 to 11 ft. front and rear off lot 4, adjacent and rear off on side lot 5, blk 44, including store occupied by Buckingham
July 27, 1894. —

Miscellaneous.

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